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NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN
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PULPWOOD PRODUCTION ON THE INCREASE

M. B. Dickerman
Division of Forest Economics

Production of pulpwood is taking on increasing importance in the Northern Rocky Mountain states. From 1947 to 1948 production of pulp bolts nearly doubled, while pulp-log cutting continued at about the same level. In 1945 small shipments of pulpwood bolts were made to pulpmills in Wisconsin and each year since there have been sizeable increases in these shipments. Pulpwood logs, which made up more than half of the regional pulpwood production, were all consumed within the region.

Lodgepole pine was the leading pulpwood species cut in 1948. Some 23,000 cords of this species were cut in 1947, while in 1948 production was over 42,000 cords. The prospect for a further increase in the output of this species is good for 1949, providing the market holds up. All of the pulp bolts are being shipped some 1,500 miles to Wisconsin pulpmills and come from two main producing centers, the Gallatin valley in Gallatin County and White Sulphur Springs in Meagher County. Small shipments of lodgepole pine have been made from other Montana areas and in previous years some larch and ponderosa pine have been shipped eastward too.

PULPWOOD PRODUCTION - 1948
Northern Rocky Mountain Region

Species	Pulp logs				Pulp bolts: 100"	Total logs and bolts 1/
	Montana	N. Idaho	Northeast Washington	Total	Montana	
	-M bd. ft., Scribner log scale-				-Standard cords-	
Cottonwood	-	7	53	60	-	150
Grand fir	-	12,329	1,204	13,533	-	33,832
Western hemlock	269	2,830	115	3,214	-	8,035
Lodgepole pine	-	-	-	-	42,795	42,795
Engelmann spruce	990	495	2	1,487	-	3,718
Total	1,259	15,661	1,374	18,294	42,795	88,530

1/ Log volume converted to cords on the basis of 400 bd.ft.per cord.

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